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Center for the Book Launches "Books Make a Difference" Project

A major new reading promotion effort has been undertaken by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. "Books Make a Difference" will make more people aware of the important role books play in shaping our lives. Across the country people are being interviewed about books that influenced them. Excerpts from the interviews will be made available to libraries for local reading promotion efforts. The interview tapes should stimulate radio spot announcements promoting reading and the transcripts from the interviews should be useful in many different ways, especially for newspaper and magazine articles.

Gordon A. Sabine, professor of journalism, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is the interviewer. Mr. Sabine and his wife, Patricia Sabine, are visiting approximately 50 communities across the country between now and March 1981. Their first trip

CIP Publishers List Now Being Distributed

A 14-page list of participating publishers in the Cataloging in Publication Program is being mailed simultaneously with this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* to all outside recipients of the *Bulletin* and all GPO depository libraries that receive it. Staff members who wish a copy of this document should contact the Cataloging in Publication Division on ext. 76372.

The list is an up-to-date reference tool which librarians can use to identify publishers they would like to see included in the CIP Program or those in the program whose publications frequently do not include CIP data. Inquiries or comments should be directed to Susan H. Vita, Chief, Cataloging i. Publication Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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included the states of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida; future trips will include the Midwest, the west coast, and the northeastern states. Local public libraries are cooperating in the project. Those interviewed include the general public; famous people—politicians, television stars, athletes, and others; people interviewed in unusual places—a coal miner, a forest ranger, and a piano player in a bar; and people whose comments are too good to be left out.

The "Books Make a Difference" project was developed by the center's National Advisory Board. Ann Heidbreder Eastman, a board member and director of public affairs programs, College of Arts and Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is project coordinator. Inquiries may be directed to her (703-961-6390) or to John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book (202-287-5221).

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established by Public Law 95-129 to stimulate interest in books, reading, and the printed word. Information about its programs and publications is available from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Olive C. James Named Chief of Loan Division

Olive C. James has been appointed chief of the Loan Division, effective September 1. Mrs. James, chief of Reference and Interlibrary Services at Stanford University Libraries, succeeds Jack McDonald, who was named chief of the Library Services Division in July 1979. Ellen Hahn, who has served as acting chief of the Loan Division since May 1, will continue in this capacity until Mrs. James reports for duty.

Olive C. James

A native of New York City, Mrs. James graduated from the City College of New York (B.S. in education, with a major in Romance languages, 1950) and Rutgers University (M.L.S., 1965). In addition, she has done graduate work in English (City College of New York, 1950-52) and in French (New York University, 1973-75). In 1973 she was awarded a certificate after completing a Library Administrators Development Program fellowship, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education.

After teaching school in New York City and English at the Lycée de Jeunes Filles in Bordeaux, France, Mrs. James joined the staff of the Queensborough Public Library (New York City) where she served in a variety of positions in the technical services area (1963-66). In 1966, she joined the staff of the library at Queens College, City University of New York, and for the next 10 years was promoted to increasingly responsible positions in the Public Services Department, serving as education reference librarian, language and literature reference librarian, assistant head of the Social Science/Humanities Division, and for the last four years head of the General Reference Department. In 1977, she was appointed to her present position at Stanford University Libraries, where she is responsible for reference services, automated data services, current periodicals, newspaper and microtext services, the central map collection, and interlibrary services. She

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

is currently president of the Librarians Assembly at Stanford.

Honor societies to which Mrs. James belongs are Beta Phi Mu (librarianship), Pi Delta Phi (French), Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish), and Kappa Delta Pi (education).

Licensing Division Coordinates Multimillion-Dollar Investment

The Licensing Division of the Copyright Office has unexpectedly found itself responsible for coordinating the investment of $30 million, the total cable licensing fees for 1978 and 1979, to ensure maximum earnings for copyright owners.

The fees collected during 1978 in accordance with Section 111 of the Copyright Act, the compulsory license for secondary transmissions by cable systems, would ordinarily have been distributed to copyright owners by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) in the fall of 1979. The CRT determined that a controversy existed among groups of copyright owners concerning the distribution of royalty fees, however, and so distribution was postponed.

While the Tribunal held proceedings on the controversy, the Licensing Division reinvested the funds until August 28. The CRT is required by law to settle the controversy within one year, and the deadline is September 12. On August 28, the Licensing Division may have to reinvest the money for two weeks or longer, according to the Tribunal's schedule in announcing its decision.

In the meantime, the Licensing Division collected cable license fees for the two accounting periods in 1979. The combined fees for 1978 and 1979 totaled a little over $28 million. By the time these investments mature late this summer, the interest on the money will be $3,135,753.73. So instead of the $28 million collected, now $30,748,991 is available for distribution.

As the cable fees from the first accounting period in 1980 begin arriving this month, the Licensing Division expects to receive another $8 million that will have to be invested.

The Treasury Department is responsible for the actual decision on what U.S. securities to buy. The Licensing Division coordinates with the CRT on authorizations to invest for certain time periods, with the Treasury Department on the amount of interest earned, and with the Library of Congress Accounting Office on the preparation of financial statements for the CRT.

Keeping aware of the status of the investments is a major job for the Licensing Division because a loss of interest for even one day after the investment matures is a loss of thousands of dollars for copyright owners.

Music of Ernest Bloch Will Be Heard in Fall Concert Season

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernest Bloch, the celebrated Swiss-born American composer, will be commemorated in performances of his chamber music throughout the fall concert season at the Library of Congress. An exhibit in the area of the Coolidge Auditorium through December will display correspondence of the composer (including letters to his close associates Oscar Sonneck and Carl Engel, former chiefs of the Library of Congress Music Division), as well as manuscripts and photographs presented to the Library by Bloch himself and, after his death, by his three children. In addition, a checklist of the numerous manuscripts in the Library will be published.

A native of Geneva, Bloch's musical pursuits as a student of composition and as a conductor took him to Belgium, Germany, and France before his first American tour in 1916. The United States soon became Bloch's permanent home, and his first academic post was at the Mannes School of Music in New York. Later he served as the director of the Institute of Music in Cleveland and of the San Francisco Conservatory. His last teaching position was at the University of California at Berkeley, after which he "retired" to compose in Portland, Oreg. Bloch died in 1959, having composed such masterpieces as *Schelomo* (Hebrew rhapsody for 'cello), two Concerti Grossi, three string quartets, and many more celebrated works. His influence was magnified through his role as a teacher of such major American composers as Roger Sessions, Ernest Bacon, George Antheil, Douglas Moore, Randall Thompson, and Leon Kirchner.

In the fall season's opening concert on September 26, the New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra, directed by Raffael Adler, will perform the Concerto Grosso No. 2. In October, members of the Juilliard String Quartet and guest artist Andras Schiff will include on their programs a Suite for unaccompanied 'cello, the Suite for viola and piano (winner of the Coolidge Prize in 1919), and *Three Landscapes* for string quartet. On October 30, Founder's Day, the National Gallery Strings, directed by Richard Bales, will play the popular Concerto Grosso No. 1. Other Bloch works to be performed are *Baal Shem* for violin and piano (Sidney Harth and Menahem Pressler on November 7), and the Suite for unaccompanied

viola, and the Piano Quintet No. 1 (Miles Hoffman and Friends, November 14). The Cleveland Quartet will perform the String Quartet No. 2 on December 5, and Shlomo Mintz and Yefim Bronfman will play the Violin Sonata No. 1 on December 12.

CLR Invites Intern Applications

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), invites applications for the Academic Library Management Intern Program for 1981-82. The program's objective is to add to the pool of skilled, talented persons who will be able to fill senior library management positions for the nation's large research and academic libraries as they become available. Applications are invited from qualified librarians with strong interests and demonstrated ability in managing library operations. Up to five interns will be appointed.

Each intern will spend the 1981-82 academic year (10 months from September to June) working with the director and senior administrative staff on one of the country's large academic libraries selected for its administrative excellence. The individual programs of the selected interns will vary, as is inevitable in any activity based on personal relationships and interactions. In every case, however, the goal will be to introduce the intern to the ways a director of a large academic library handles the daily array of long- and short-term operating programs. In addition, each intern will be expected to undertake research and analysis of a substantive library-related problem in a supervised project.

Each intern will receive a grant covering salary and benefits (up to $24,000 for the 10-month period). Thus, the home library is free to hire a temporary replacement or to adjust the workload as necessary during the individual's leave of absence. In addition to the grant, some assistance is also provided for moving and other program-related expenses.

Applicants must be librarians who are U.S. or Canadian citizens or who have permanent resident status in either country. Most successful applicants come to the program with approximately five years of professional library experience usually including some administrative responsibility. In choosing the interns, the selection committee will take into consideration the candidate's education, the nature of personal references, and the content of a statement requested of each candidate. Transcripts of college and graduate records must be supplied. Finalists will be invited for personal interviews.

Library of Congress staff may obtain application forms by calling Keith F. Bebo in the Staff Training and Development Office, ext. 76348. Others should write to CLR at 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036. The deadline for submitting applications is October 12. The names of successful candidates will be announced in March 1981.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Pakistan. ISSN 0041-7777. Vol. 19, Nos. 5 and 6. May and June 1980. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: Sri Lanka. ISSN 0090-3736. Vol. 14, No. 1. June 1980. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 49, No. 4. July-August 1980. This bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national braille collection also reports on free library services for blind and visually handicapped readers, announces books on loan from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028-0348. January-March 1980 quarterly cumulation. Vol. 1, A-Gadd (976 p.) Vol. 2, Gade-Mullen (1,022 p.) Vol. 3, Muller-Simme (1,022) Vol. 4, Simmi-Tomc (702 p.) Vol. 5, Tome-Z (685 p.). Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at $1,275 for the nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation.

New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement. ISSN 0028-6699. June 1980. (51 p.). Published monthly by the Library of Congress. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $65 a year.

APPENDIX

Continuing Reports on the 99th Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

New York City, June 28-July 4, 1980

Government Documents Round Table

Preconference on United Nations Documentation

This one-and-a-half-day session, held at the U.N. Dag Hammarskjold Library June 27 and the Sheraton Centre June 28, was organized by the GODORT International Documents Task Force (IDTF) and conducted by U.N. staff. The preconference was limited to 60 registrants.

Following welcoming remarks by the U.N. Library's acting director, G. Martini, and Robert W. Schaaf, IDTF coordinator, the initial lecture was given by Elva Levy, officer in charge of depository library matters and training. Miss Levy's presentation emphasized that the flow of documentation arises from the structure and function of the organization and that a document's origin is shown by the symbol notations. Because of high costs, fewer meeting records are now being produced. There have been quite a few changes in documentation in recent years and more will come because the United Nations continues to change.

Samuel Sobel, chief of the processing and publications section, next summarized a paper coauthored with Surjit Singh on the "United Nations Bibliographic Information System: UNBIS: A Case Study in International Compatibility." This system is designed to provide expanded reference and information services and to achieve comprehensive bibliographic control of U.N. documents and other materials acquired by the U.N. Library. The primary object has been to achieve optimum compatibility with other international systems by following international standards for bibliographic description, by using a vocabulary aligned with major international lists and thesauri, and by achieving a one-on-one match with data elements in existing international information systems. Mr. Sobel's description covered the systems development work as well as the first product, *UNDOC: Current Index*, which has been produced since 1979, and future products such as the indexes to proceedings of the General Assembly and of other major U.N. organs. The library's *Current Bibliographic Information* which cites non-U.N. material of interest to the organization is another tool to be produced within the framework of UNBIS which allows numerous subsystems. Although UNBIS was designed as a comprehensive on-line system, the data base is still too small to extend to outsiders. Making the information available to outsiders is also a policy matter for the United Nations to decide. Participants, at this point, queried Mr. Sobel about the need for wider availability of U.N. documentation as well as for a quick listing of major new titles on a regular basis, something he said might be pursued.

Following tours of the library and luncheon in the delegates' dining room, Tahani El-Erian discussed daily reference service on official materials at the U.N. library. Citing items in a 12-page listing of *United Nations Bibliographic Sources, 1980* she had compiled for the registrants, Miss El-Erian also referred to an extensive internal guide to United Nations reference sources produced by the reference staff. (The attendees signed a petition asking for its publication, and the question of making this available publicly is to be pursued by IDTF.)

The next presentation was by Richard Roberts and Hugh Brophy of the U.N. Statistical Office, who provided an overview of the aims and objectives of the office, illustrating their talks with slides. The Statistical Office plays an active role in trying to ensure the comparability of statistics collected from countries throughout the world. The office provides global coverage, giving regional and world totals and adds value to the statistics by creating new information and showing trends. Various statistical publications and data files were discussed, but particular attention was given to the second edition of the *Directory of International Statistics*, due in 1981.

The final speaker June 27 was Zara Aschrafzai who discussed the functions and services of the Public Inquiries Unit. This unit anwers a large number of individual queries and also assembles kits of U.N. public information materials for various groups such as teachers and librarians. Among the packets is one for model General Assembly participants, and the registrants' folders included the collection of materials normally provided for model assemblies.

The morning of June 28 was devoted to practical sessions where the participants used U.N. documents and indexes to answer two different series of reference problems. The two groups were led by Miss Levy and Luciana Marulli-Koenig. After these practical sessions the two groups came together for a final half-hour period during which participants brought up individual questions. At the conclusion of the

preconference the participants were asked to complete an evaluation form which revealed that the institute had been considered valuable both for those having little familiarity with U.N. materials and those with more experience. In addition to the materials provided in advance, participants received a copy of the paper presented by Mr. Sobel which has been submitted for publication in the *Unesco Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration.* [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

International Documents Task Force

The task force held a combined session of its two work groups on June 30 and a business meeting on July 1. Both meetings were chaired by the outgoing coordinator, Robert Schaaf of the Library of Congress, who announced the new officers for 1980-81. Gail Nichols of the University of California, Berkeley, is the new coordinator; Carol Turner of Stanford University continues as assistant coordinator; and Linda Hoffman of the University of California, Davis, is the new secretary. At the business meeting, Mr. Schaaf reported briefly on IDTF's successful Preconference on United Nations Documentation, June 27-28, as well as the joint program meeting with ACRL's Western European Specialists Section (WESS) on the Documents of Western Europe, June 29 (reported in the August 15 LC *Information Bulletin*).

Mary Fetzer of the Alexander Library, Rutgers University, and chair of the Work Group on the Bibliographic Control of IGO (Intergovernmental Organization) Documentation, summarized the discussions at the June 30 session during which she called attention to a number of major bibliographic tools relating to the United Nations and other IGOs. For example, she noted that the 1979 cumulative volume of the United Nation's new index, *UNDOC: Current Index,* due to go to the printer momentarily, will include items not previously listed in the monthly issues, particularly materials produced outside the New York headquarters.

Special attention at the work group session, however, was devoted to two matters. At the U.N. preconference, a comprehensive internal listing of United Nations Reference Sources had been cited as being a very valuable work, and the attendees at the preconference as well as the work group signed a petition asking the United Nations to make this reference tool publicly available. It was agreed that a resolution was not necessary but that it would be appropriate for IDTF/GODORT to send a letter to the U.N. Library director urging publication of this as well as a companion reference work on the specialized agencies. IDTF will welcome support from other groups and individuals who may also wish to write the United Nations regarding these items.

The second matter of special concern was a follow-up to the 1979 GODORT/IDTF resolution on the nonavailability of much UNESCO documentation to libraries. There had been no response to the task force's letter to UNESCO but the discussion, which included accounts of visits to UNESCO by several IDTF members, revealed that this was a very complex matter, and it was agreed to establish a four-person subgroup to explore the UNESCO documents availability problem more fully. Once again, it was noted that IDTF would welcome interest in this question from others, including library groups and faculty.

John Henry Richter of the University of Michigan, chair of the Work Group on Foreign Documents, reported that he is still collecting additions and revisions for the listing of sources of foreign government documents and welcomes new information, including data on agents. The principal activity of this group in the past year has been the survey to collect data on foreign document collections in North American research libraries carried out under the direction of Carol Turner. Information from more than 200 of the 400 libraries queried, including most of the major institutions, has been collected, and a sample page showing a description of one library's collections was circulated for review. It was agreed that publication of this information would be invaluable, but it was questioned whether the scope notes and lists of publications could be accommodated in the planned new edition of the CIS/GODORT *Directory of Government Collections & Librarians.* The question of publishing information on foreign documents was discussed further at the business meeting and at a later meeting involving GODORT officers and CIS. From the discussions it appears that there is no possibility of including the expanded data on foreign documents in the directory and that a separate publication would be desirable. A considerable amount of work remains to be done to carry out the project, but Miss Turner intends to continue working on it and will welcome suggestions and assistance.

Among the new items of business, the coordinator called for ideas on an IDTF program at the 1981 ALA conference, and it was determined after some discussion that the task force might have a program on international statistics. A number of IDTF members attended the Second World Symposium on International Documentation organized by UNITAR and the Association of International Libraries (AIL) in Brussels, June 20-22, and this reporter gave a few impressions, but noted that further reports on the symposium should be forthcoming. Before the close

of the business meeting, Mina Pease, vice president for North America of AIL, made a brief announcement about a projected AIL/NA seminar in 1981 on international library cooperation. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

FDTF Study Committee on the SuDocs Classification System

This study committee of the Federal Documents Task Force met on June 29, with Karen Smith, State University of New York at Buffalo, as acting chair. The first topic discussed was SuDocs numbers for the Serial Set. At the last Midwinter Meeting, GODORT had proposed using Y 1.1 to Y 1.7. The Government Printing Office, however, chose to experiment with X numbers. Not satisfied, Mr. LaBarre, Superintendent of Documents, wrote a letter on June 4 to Francis Buckley, GODORT chair, soliciting comments on two other options for the Serial Set and its components (Congressional Documents and Reports): (1) using Y 1.1/2, Y 1.2/6, Y 1.2/7, Y 1.3/8, Y 1.3/9, and Y 1.3/11; or (2) using Y 1.1/ numbers for the entire series. In this meeting, some documents librarians expressed a preference for still another option, using Y 1.10 or Y 1.11. Lacking a strong consensus for this last option, the group passed a motion recommending acceptance of the second option in Mr. LaBarre's June 4 letter, using Y 1.1/ numbers for the Serial Set and its components.

Audrey Taylor, chair of the committee on SuDocs numbers for series, said committee members have been collecting data on the practice of incorporating agency series numbers in the SuDocs class numbers, but do not yet have enough to analyze and make recommendations. Their goal is to report by the next Midwinter Meeting.

The group discussed the presentations by four speakers at last year's ALA meeting on SuDocs number changes. A motion was passed to instruct the four speakers to develop a joint proposal to GPO.

One member expressed concern about the numbers to the right of the colon in SuDocs numbers. It was pointed out that this was the result of GPO's use of agency numbering schemes, and thus changes would have to be suggested to the agency. Or it could be considered in connection with the committee's investigation of agency numbers with SuDocs numbers.

Item Numbers were discussed next. Sue Schulze volunteered to work on the problem, as she is concerned that depository libraries cannot take only a certain subseries in a series, or only certain cities, instead of everything. Barbara Smith said she is working on a study of Item Numbers, and she will try to report by next Midwinter Meeting. She will be at GPO for the remainder of calendar 1980, so that anyone interested can contact her in care of the Director, GPO Statutory Services Division, Warehouse No. 2, 5236 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22304. Jane Mackay said the Trinity College library is working on a project using Item Numbers and computer tapes to produce a union list of serial and monographic series holdings in San Antonio (Tex.) libraries. They will have data and results by August. Also, she was to report on the project at the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Control meeting later in the day, and she may write it up for *Documents to the People.* [*George Caldwell*]

FDTF Cataloging in Publication of Government Publications Committee

The CIP committee of the Federal Documents Task Force met on July 1 with George Caldwell, Library of Congress, as acting chair. He began by giving a brief outline of the committee's history, from its formation at the 1979 Midwinter Meeting because of a query on getting SuDocs numbers into the Publications Reference File faster, until its activities in June of this year. During that period, the committee met with the officers of the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Division, with key Government Printing Office cataloging and classification staff, and with Washington headquarters staff of three Federal agencies—the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The committee learned that the Library of Congress CIP Program catalogs about 500 to 1,000 Federal documents per year from 40 agencies, only two of them at the department level (Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development). No more agencies can be added at present because of staff and budget limits. Likewise, GPO could not include CIP data on Federal documents without additional staff and funds. The committee also learned that BLS, USGS, and NPS were sending only five to ten percent of their publications to the Library's CIP Division, because serials and leaflets are out of scope, because some agencies lack central control of field office or other agency publishing, and because of uncertainty about just which publications qualify. The latest visit in June revealed that USGS sends 100 percent of its formal reports handled centrally to CIP—175 per year, compared to the Park Service's six or seven books per year. A huge collection of "informal" USGS publications called Open File reports—numbering 1,700 last year—do not go to CIP, however, in spite of heavy public demand for them. Many are in microform, which CIP has difficulty cataloging. In the meantime, USGS has agreed to supply GPO with microfiche of all Open File reports beginning in October, and they will be listed

in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. The committee sees several remaining goals to work on: (1) getting Federal participants to send a higher proportion of their publications to CIP; (2) discussing further the possible transfer of CIP from the Library of Congress to GPO; and (3) eventually getting more Federal agencies into the CIP program by building a persuasive justification for more CIP staff and funds, with the aid of a survey of libraries. Solid answers would be needed to such questions as how important CIP would be to libraries, whether they would really make significant use of CIP data in documents, how many libraries catalog documents, and for which documents CIP would be needed.

The chair opened the floor to questions and comments, which evoked responses on a number of points: Will the committee include state documents in its efforts for CIP? Is there an eight-to-ten-week lag between depository distribution and GPO cataloging of Federal documents? Will the CIP program for Federal documents be continued after GPO takes over descriptive cataloging from the Library of Congress in October? Members of the audience said important improvements would be better access to Department of Energy publications, more cataloging of Federal documents from galleys or manuscripts to reduce the lag in OCLC data, and loading documents data into OCLC faster.

The chair asked members present about the situation in their own libraries. Most were in universities. Half of the audience members responding said CIP would be valuable to their libraries. The other half said it would be marginal. There is not much cataloging of documents for public catalogs, although one library is considering more.

The chair concluded by saying the committee needs at least one or two volunteers from the Washington, D.C., area, who can visit agency headquarters with the committee, especially since Jeanne Isacco is leaving the committee. [*George Caldwell*]

FDTF Study Group on Review Copies of U.S. Government Publications

This committee held its meeting on July 1. The discussion at first focused on a questionnaire that had been sent to professional journals, in fields other than library and information science, to solicit their interest in reviewing Government documents.

At the Midwinter Meeting of this study group, the report of a 56-percent response in the initial sample of 25 titles prompted extension of the survey to an additional 99 journals in mid-April. The composite response rate was 61 percent. Of those who answered the questionnaire, 87 percent felt that their clientele could benefit from increased awareness of publications issued by Federal agencies and printed by the Government Printing Office; 61 percent were willing to publish reviews on a regular basis; and 92 percent were not interested in items on microfiche. Currently GPO's Sales Media Branch is monitoring the distribution of GPO-printed publications matched to subject needs expressed by respondents in the initial sample. An additional mailing of the questionnaire will be pursued while GPO undertakes to match Government publications to subject needs of those that responded favorably to the questionnaire sent in April.

Following discussion of the questionnaire, Sue Schulze, University of Northern Colorado documents librarian, reported on her project to identify titles in the *Index to U.S. Government Periodicals* that publish substantive reviews of Government publications as a major feature. Less than two dozen titles satisfied her criteria. Samples of these substantive review columns will now be sent to a sampling of Government serials to solicit support for instituting a similar review feature in their journals.

The committee then discussed developments akin to their interest in highlighting Government documents as primary sources of statistical and descriptive data for research in virtually all professional fields. The mission and goals of the Association for the Bibliography of History, organized in December 1978, were brought to the attention of the study group. Of interest to the group were the association's efforts toward the establishment of a national center or clearinghouse for the bibliography of history. This center could be a repository for completed bibliographies and also maintain a roster of projects. The center could report periodically on the status of bibliographies in its data base and distribute on fiche those projects that had been completed.

Another development discussed was the proposal to publish a new journal entitled *Government under Review*. J. F. Richards, Department of History, Duke University, sent a prospectus for the proposed serial. The editors of the journal would "solicit, edit and publish extended essays (one to five thousand or more words) which analyze and critique public reports of government departments or commissions of inquiry." The journal would begin as a quarterly with each issue to include a review of an annual report of a U.S. Government department. [*Richard I. Korman*]

FDTF Government Information Programs and Series Evaluating Committee

This committee of the Federal Documents Task Force met on June 30, chaired by Jeanne E. Boyle, Government documents librarian of Rutgers University. Discussion focused on the need for an up-to-date list or directory of information sources within the various Government agencies. Tae Moon-Lee, State University of New York at Albany, pressed for a

STAFF NEWS

Former Staff Members Jean Lane And Kevin Murphy Die

Jean Dent Lane, serials cataloger in the Serial Record Division, who retired from the Library in 1978, died on Saturday, August 2, at Howard University Hospital. Funeral services were held at Calvary Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C., on August 8.

Mrs. Lane was born in Washington, D.C., and educated in the local schools here. Although she received her bachelor's degree from Miner Teachers College in 1938, she did not pursue a teaching career but married and later, in 1941, began a long period of Government service. Her first Government employment was at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This was followed by a brief stay at the Department of Agriculture and over three years of work at the Pentagon. In February of 1954 she joined the staff of the Library of Congress, working for a short time in the National Union Catalog Division before transferring to the Serial Record Division where she remained for over 23 years. In the Serial Record Division she first worked as an accessioner and subsequently was promoted to the assistant head and later the head of the Recording Unit. Over the years she held other positions within the division for varying periods of time, becoming a serials cataloger in 1971, the position she held when she retired.

Mrs. Lane was an active worker in groups connected with her church and also participated in activities sponsored by the Welfare and Recreation Association at the Library. Library staff will remember the pleasure she had in the numerous trips she took to various parts of the world, particularly the Caribbean, and the interesting photographs and mementos she shared with them.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Samuel Felix Lane, but she is survived by her father, William Dent, three children, three grandchildren, a sister, and a brother.

Kevin Murphy, gardener foreman in the Buildings Management Division until January of this year, died unexpectedly on August 6 of an aneurysm at his home in Washington, D.C. He was 27 years old. Funeral services were held on August 11 at St. Jane Frances de Chantal Catholic Church in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Murphy, whose formal education included a bachelor's degree with a major in horticulture and extensive graduate work in landscape design, oversaw the high quality care and maintenance of the Library of Congress grounds. During his five-year tenure, the Library's grounds grew from the five acres of landscaped grounds surrounding the Adams and Jefferson Buildings to 12 acres of internal and external plantings resulting from the addition of the Madison Building to the Library's Capitol Hill complex. Mr. Murphy's year-round personal attention to all facets of grounds care was instrumental in the creation of some of the most attractive landscape in the Washington metropolitan area.

Mr. Murphy is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Murphy of Bethesda, Md.; two brothers, Thomas S. and Martin J. Murphy; and his grandmother, Mrs. Jesse R. Scott.

Joseph Harter Receives 25-Year Pin

Joseph M. Harter, senior cataloger in the Foreign Language Serials Cataloging Section, Serial Record Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on July 18 by Joseph Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services.

Mr. Harter's Federal civilian service began in the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State in 1957 as a Southeast Asian languages specialist. Mr. Harter was an instructor and administrator of language programs with the Department of State until 1970. His Federal service also includes two years with the U.S. Army and five years as a consultant with the Foreign Service Institute.

In 1971, he joined the Library staff, where he worked in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. In 1974 he transferred to the Serials Cataloging Section, Serial Record Division.

Mr. Harter earned a bachelor's degree in linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania and pursued graduate studies in linguistics and anthropology at the same university.

Staff Activities

Ronald S. Bluestone, reference specialist in Anthropology and Archaeology in the General Reading Rooms Division, recently participated in a four-month archaeological expedition to the northern Peten of Guatemala. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Soci-

ety, and the New World Archaeological Foundation, the expedition is excavating El Mirador. The project, Proyecto El Mirador, may prove El Mirador to have been the first true city of the Maya. Data uncovered so far indicates a densely populated seven-square-mile area with considerable concentration of public architecture, thought possibly to have been the greatest in the New World.

Infrared and microwave mapping techniques are being used in the dig in an attempt to discover how a large population was sustained at El Mirador from 30 B.C. to 500 A.D. in what is now a tropical rainforest hostile to human habitation and incapable of producing sufficient food for such a city to flourish. Other goals of the project include gaining insights into land and resource management that avoids pollution in a jungle environment and discovering traces of what may have been the Maya hydrology—an interlocking network of canals.

One of the highpoints of the field season was the visit to the site by General Romeo Lucas Garcia, President of Guatemala, and his reciprocal entertainment of the Proyecto El Mirador team at a luncheon in the presidential palace in Guatemala City.

Clark Hamilton, assistant director, Office of Systems Development, Automated Systems Office, has coauthored a book entitled "Copyright—Intellectual Property in the Information Age" with Edward W. Ploman, executive director of the International Institute of Communication. The book will be published in September in the United Kingdom, and at a subsequent date in the United States, by the publisher Routledge and Kegan Paul of Henley-on-Thames.

The authors trace in the publication the historical development of copyright and related rights with emphasis on the policy aspects and how copyright was influenced by and in its turn influenced the users of new information technology. Significant discussion is devoted to the international aspects of copyright, its unique position in international law, and its role in the relations between industrialized and developing countries. Having provided a basic understanding of copyright principles and their implications, the authors then analyze how copyright is coping with the various information and communications technologies that have developed primarily in the 20th century. Finally they discuss how copyright operates in a modern technological society, current challenges to copyright, and the prospects for the future.

Richard Korman, specialist in Government document bibliography, Serial and Government Publications Division, is the author of a two-part article on "Primary Sources on Public Advisory Committees" which appears in *RQ*, a journal of the American Library Association Reference and Adult Services Division. Both articles serve as a guide to the Federal Government's employment of experts and consultants through the device of the public advisory committee.

In the winter 1979 issue, part one includes an annotated listing of Congressional documentation on the use of public advisory committees. This documentation is divided into two subsections entitled "Primary Bibliographic Tools" and "Congressional," which is further divided into "Hearings (General)" and "Hearings (Subject)." The annotations to these documents define the scope of each work cited.

The second part, appearing last spring, contains a chronological arrangement of Congressional documentation, listed separately under "Reports/Documents," "Committee Prints," "General Accounting Office Reports," and "Departmental Guides." Annotated entries are again used to facilitate research by defining the scope of each document cited.

John A. Wolter, chief, Geography and Map Division, was the speaker at two recent meetings in Cleveland, Ohio. An illustrated lecture, "The Great Western Surveys, 1867-1884," was presented at a meeting of the Rowfant Club on the evening of May 21. The second lecture, "Official Charting of the Great Lakes 1815-1970," was given at the annual meeting of the Friends of the History Library, Western Reserve Historical Society, on May 22.

Labor Day Closing Announced

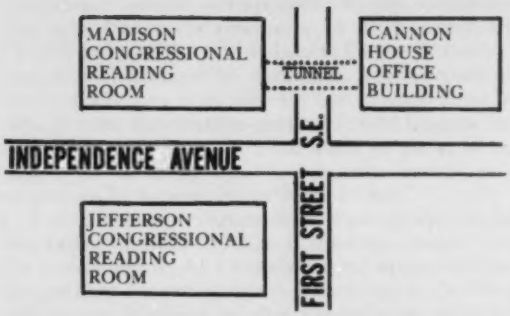
The Library of Congress will observe Monday, September 1, as a holiday in accordance with the provisions of the law. All offices and reading rooms will be closed. The Thomas Jefferson and James Madison Memorial Building exhibition halls will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Library will provide its usual weekend service on Sunday, August 31.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Heidi Barnes, clerk-typist, GT-3, Cat Publ, P118A; Janice Campbell, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cat Publ, P108C; Nadia Davey, peripheral equipment operator, GS-5, Ord, 00409; Carla Hunt, clerk-typist, GT-3, Cat Publ, P118A; Mary Smith,

The Madison Congressional Reading Room, *open since July 1, offers expanded facilities to Congressional Members. More than 5,000 reference volumes, 60 current magazines, five daily newspapers, and an extensive collection of quotation books and biographical directories are available in the reading room on the second floor, Room 202, of the James Madison Memorial Building. A tunnel connecting the Cannon House Office Building has also recently opened providing easy access to the facility. The Jefferson Congressional Reading Room located in Room 109 of the Thomas Jefferson Building will continue to offer reader assistance to Congressional users.*



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mail clerk-messenger, GS-2, CS, 00318; Deborah Stem, charge records assistant, GS-5, Loan, 00476.

Temporary Appointments: Jacqueline Ball, senior word processing and data entry operator, GS-5, ASO, NP; Robin Bradford, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Serge Demidenko, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Terri Donnelly, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Carol Hook, clerk, GS-3, CRS C, NP; Michael Merendino, worker trainee, GS-2, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; Cheryl Singletary, library aid, GS-3, Loan, NP; Ellen Wilson, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Susan Bishop, research assistant, GS-5, CRS ENR, NP; Marian Stevick, senior deck attendant, GS-4, Col Mgmt, NP.

Promotions: Lisa Cockran, Desc Cat, to secretary to the chief, GS-6, Desc Pol, 00400; Lela Criswell, to program analyst, GS-13, Cop Plan & Tech, 00435; Donald Crow, to chief timer, GS-12, M/B/RS, 00285; Dorothy Harden, Cop Acq & Proc, to head, Accounting and Records Section, GS-11, Cop Lic, 00540; Francina Jeffers, to senior serial recorder, GS-7, Cop Cat, 00489; Paula Kenney, Desc Cat, to secretary, GS-7, Ser Rec, 00437; Irene LeCourt, to secretary to the chief, GS-7, CRS F, 00517; William McColl, to janitor foreman, WS-2, Bldgs, 00470; Diane Poe, to reviewer-reviser, GS-11, Cop Cat, 00469; Christine Zirps, to reviewer-reviser, GS-11, Cop Cat, 00488.

Transfers: Kathy Cropps, Proc Acq & Ov Op, to correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Exam, 00377; Thomas Martin, GRR, to network consultant, GS-12, NLS/BPH, 00358 & 00416; Sabrena Walston, Cop Acq & Proc, to correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Exam, 00377.

Resignations: Timothy DeClerck, CRS MCR; Jacqueline Edwards, Trng; Sheila Evans, Photodup; Nancy Garruba, Preserv; Thelma Gaskins, Ser Rec; Anne Hooks, Cop Exam; Joan Kleinman, CRS Gov; Mary Martz, CRS F; Melida Naumann, Cop Cat; Ingrid Stahlman, Sci; Bruce Walker, Photodup; Donald Wilder, Col Mgmt.

survey to be sent to each agency which would determine the quality and kinds of services Government information offices and information personnel are providing to the public.

The immensity and difficulty of such a project was pointed out by Don Draughon, documents expediter of the Library of Congress, and LeRoy Schwarzkopf of the University of Maryland. The committee therefore decided to limit its study to a single agency, the Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy. The first phase of the study will be carried out by the Documents Expediting Project under the direction of Don Draughon. A preliminary report will be presented at the 1981 Midwinter Meeting of ALA in Washington, D.C. [*Leonard Hodges*]

State and Local Documents Task Force

This task force of the Government Documents Round Table held a meeting of its Committee on Standards and Publications on June 30 and a business meeting on July 1.

At the June 30 meeting, Ruth Hartman of Central Washington University, chair of the Committee on Standards and Publications, distributed the final version of "Guidelines for State Publications Depository Legislation" which was approved by the committee for submittal to the task force. A draft version of "Guidelines for State Distribution Center Activities" was also distributed for comment. The purpose of these guidelines is to identify the various areas in which state distribution centers should become involved. Several changes were made in the draft to clarify its meaning and the amended version was approved by forwarding to the task force.

Contingent upon approval of these guidelines by the task force and GODORT, the final versions will be forwarded to ALA's divisions for approval. It is hoped that this can be accomplished before the 1981 Midwinter Meeting so that Council can consider them at that time.

At the July 1 business meeting, the incoming task force coordinator, Margaret Lane of Baton Rouge, La., requested reports from the task force committees. The Legislation Committee has been asked to develop model depository legislation for local documents at both the local ordinance and state enabling act levels. The Standards and Publications Committee reported completion of its guidelines for servicing documents. Its guidelines for inputting into data bases and for state publications checklists are in draft form and its guidelines for state depository legislation and for state distribution center activities have been approved by the task force for submission to GODORT's business meeting. Ruth Hartman is also working on getting the state authority list reinstated in the third edition of the *CIS/GODORT Directory of Government Documents Collections & Librarians*. The Committee of "8" will be chaired by Sandra Faull of New Mexico for the coming year. This committee has published *State Documents: Depository Distribution and Bibliographic Programs*, which is going into its second printing at the Texas State Publications Clearinghouse. The committee also assisted Richard Korman in collecting information on state publications for a new edition of *Government Publications: A Guide to Bibliographic Tools*, published by the Library of Congress. The Documents on Documents Collection Committee will be chaired by Grace Moore, Louisiana State Library, for the coming year. She will assume custody of the Documents on Documents Collection from the Texas State Publications Clearinghouse. The committee will work to update the collection, devise circulation rules and contents list, and strive to coordinate the microfilming of the collection. The Bibliographic Control Committee has been asked to identify appropriate cataloging sources for state publications in each state for forwarding to the Library of Congress Processing Services to be considered as candidates for its cooperative cataloging project.

Task force members were reminded that any GODORT member may attend the committee and business meetings at ALA, were asked for suggestions for reaching those interested in state and local documents who do not attend ALA conferences, and were asked to forward any news items on state or local documents to Margaret Lane or Karen Smith, State University of New York at Buffalo, State and Local Documents Task Force secretary. They will forward these items to *Documents to the People* and will contact its editor concerning the possibiity of naming a state and local documents news coordinator.

[*Catherine M. Hall*]

Reference and Adult Services Division

History Section Genealogy Committee

The June 29 meeting of this committee was called to order by the chair, Ann Reinert, local history librarian at the Nebraska State Historical Society Library. The evening's agenda included four guest speakers discussing publication of genealogical reference materials and a business meeting.

James B. Bell, director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, began the program by reporting on current publishing programs of the Society. Printing of the *New England Historical and*

Genealogical Register continues and it is being microfilmed. No decision has yet been made to reprint the volumes. The society has a backlog of two to three years of articles to publish. Manuscript materials are being microfilmed in order to make this information readily available to others. Among these are: (1) John Hancock's papers; (2) the *1798 Direct Tax for Massachusetts;* (3) a bibliography of materials relating to the six New England states; (4) the key genealogical collections for western Massachusetts, including vital records for towns and cities; and (5) military books. The society is working on a cumulative index to the *Register* and anticipates that this project may take up to 10 years.

Jack T. Ericson, editor of the "Genealogy and Local History Series" being published by the Microfilming Corporation of America (MCA), spoke about the content of this long-range project. The series, published primarily in microfiche and some microfilm, consists of four parts: genealogy, genealogical serials, local history, and primary sources. The 1979 set is now available, and MCA hopes that the guide to it (name, author, and geographical approaches) will be available in August. Meredith Colket selected the first 2,000 genealogies to be microfiched; *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register, North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Record,* and the *Long Island Traveler* are the genealogical serials selected for publication; the local history section emphasizes migrations, particularly German and Scotch-Irish; and the primary sources section treats the vital records of Massachusetts. The *Pennsylvania Archives* will be included as this 30-to-40-year project proceeds. In about 10 years, MCA hopes to be able to provide individual titles from its "Genealogy and Local History Series." The potential for interlibrary lending created by this project has generated much excitement.

P. William Filby, former director of the Maryland Historical Society, announced that the preliminary edition of his *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index,* listing over 75,000 names, would be out in July. Three volumes covering over 300,000 names will be published in the fall. Supplements are being considered. Published by Gale Research Co., the price of the basic set, including the preliminary volume, is $180. The *Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1900,* edited by P. William Filby, will be a companion volume to his passenger lists volumes. It is a revision and expansion of the 1963 Lancour bibliography. The book, published by Gale Research Co., will sell for $35. The third edition of Mr. Filby's *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry* will be published as a supplement by the American Library Association. Mr. Filby intends to publish a comprehensive bibliography of county histories for the United States; Philadelphia naturalizations, 1789-1880, containing 117,000 names; and a "Who's Who in Genealogy." He also announced that the new list of manuscripts at the Maryland Historical Society lists the genealogy manuscript collection separately.

Bob Thomas from the Gale Research Co. discussed the "Gale Genealogy and Local History Series," edited by J. Carlyle Parker. Ten books of the eventual 20 have been published. The price for each volume is $28. Gale also publishes the "Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series" with Curtis W. Stucki as series editor. Five titles have been published and each is $28. Already published is the *Historical Biographical Dictionaries Master Index.* This book contains about 300,000 names from 35 retrospective biographies and it sells for $125. In the fall, Gale is scheduled to publish "Biography and Genealogy Master Index" in eight volumes at $480. This set lists about 3,300,000 persons both historic and current from 350 "Who's Who" type books. The company is planning to publish an obituary index from 70 current newspapers and 50 journals. Only the name of the deceased will be listed and the index will probably be quarterly or bimonthly with annual cumulations. Gale may publish a cumulative index to the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* since the material has been recorded but is not yet in machine-readable form.

Following the program, the committee turned to old business. Ann Reinert announced publication of a new finding aid for unpublished genealogical materials. It is Sylvia Nimmo's *Tracing and Tracking, Research Aids, Mail Services, and Inter-Library Loan for Small Libraries and Hometown Researchers.* Published this year, this book is available for $5 from Mrs. Nimmo at 6201 Kentucky Rd., Route 21, Omaha, Nebr. 68133. Borrowing of genealogical materials was discussed along with the revisions in this area in the new Interlibrary Loan Code. Gunther Pohl, chief of the New York Public Library's Local History and Genealogy Division, discussed the one-page handout that he sends to editors of local history publications, genealogical magazines, and family newsletters. This handout lists 10 recommendations to editors of genealogical periodicals and family newsletters and is available from the American Library Association. Additional topics of old business discussed were the selection of reference material as outstanding reference sources and the establishment of an annual award for the best new genealogical reference book. Recommendations of outstanding reference sources published in 1980 should be sent to the chair at Nebraska State Historical Society Library, 1500 R St., Lincoln, Nebr. 68508, by November 1. These lists of

outstanding reference sources for genealogical research will be discussed at the next Midwinter Meeting. Further investigation will be made into the establishment of an annual award for the best new genealogical reference book.

The committee discussed a 1981 Preconference Genealogical Workshop, to be held for two days preceding the Annual Conference. It was concluded that such a workshop should be directed by reference librarians trained in genealogical research who can help teach other librarians how to better assist readers in this subject area. [*Judith P. Reid*]

History Section Program

The section's June 30 meeting was devoted to "New Methodologies in History: Implications and Challenges for Libraries." Barbara Haber, curator of printed books, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, spoke on women's history implications for collection development, as illustrated by the great impact on the Schlesinger Library of the increased interest in women's history which has taken place in recent years.

The topic for William E. Carter, chief of the Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, was "Resources for Latin American Research: Changing Needs and Perspective." His talk detailed the great difficulties encountered in obtaining material for the Library that contained the hard data needed by researchers. "A New Age of Faith? The Role of Libraries in Gathering and Disseminating Orally Derived Materials" was the title of a paper by David P. Henige, African bibliographer, University of Wisconsin—Madison. The paper, read by Mary Braun, focused on the increased use of oral history and the need for libraries to be aware of the growing emphasis on this kind of resource for African studies.

The formal part of the program was followed by an informal discussion among members of the History Section. Several of those present felt that there was a need in ALA to demonstrate greater concern with special kinds of materials, other than books, such as photographs and other pictorial matter and manuscripts, that are heavily used by researchers in history and other fields. The section decided to sponsor an open forum on special materials at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. [*Harriet Ostroff*]

History Section Local History Committee

This committee's June 30 meeting was called to order by the chair, Donald R. Brown, materials selection coordinator at the State Library of Pennsylvania. The morning's agenda included summarizing the Local History Committee's activities since last Midwinter Meeting, taking concrete steps to implement activities already begun, and identifying potential committee concerns as future projects or topics of meetings.

The meeting began with a discussion and approval of a motion to cosponsor, with the Genealogy Committee, a 1981 Preconference Genealogical Workshop in San Francisco.

In June 1979 the Local History Committee established "Guidelines for Establishing Local History Collections" which were published in the fall 1979 issue of *RQ*. A subcommittee was appointed to establish criteria for the implementation of these guidelines to survey libraries' responses to them. Another subcommittee was appointed to determine preservation guidelines for local history collections. The Local History Committee is compiling a bibliography of serials and other sources that aid in bibliographic control of new local history publications.

Gunther Pohl announced two microfilming projects. The first, which will be available for purchase, will film the New York Public Library Local History and Genealogy Division's 19th-century small pamphlet collection. This collection includes church histories, publications resulting from centennial celebrations, and similar material for all states. The pamphlets are arranged alphabetically within each state. Thus far, there are 150 titles for Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The second project includes the Local History and Genealogy Division's 60,000 New York City photographs. University Microfilms is in charge of this pilot preservation project. The photographs are arranged by address and will be on microfiche. [*Judith P. Reid*]

RASD Board of Directors

The board met on Monday, June 30, with Nancy Marshall, University of Wisconsin, presiding. It voted to adopt the *National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1980* and to endorse the *Model Interlibrary Loan Code for Regional, State, Local or Other Special Groups of Libraries.*

Both codes emphasize the need and importance of resource sharing among libraries. The *National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1980*, as described in its preface, "is intended to improve this cooperation between libraries, to reflect current interlibrary loan practices more accurately, and to encourage the sharing of resources in a practical and efficient manner." This code appears to be a more liberal and less restrictive document than the previous code, which was adopted in 1968. As an example, materials such as genealogies and books-in-print are no longer listed as items that libraries should not ordinarily ask to borrow from other libraries. The lending library, however, retains the right to determine its own lending

policy, but is encouraged "to be as generous as local conditions permit."

The *Model Code,* which is based on the *National Code,* "is intended to serve as a guide for networks, consortia, and other special groups of libraries which need to systematize their own unique arrangements." Its format "is descriptive, rather than prescriptive, and is specifically formulated to allow modification by library groups."

The two codes were presented to the board by Marilyn Boria, Chicago Public Library, a chair of the National Interlibrary Loan Code Revision Subcommittee, and by Rebecca Kroll, State University of New York, Buffalo, and chair of the RASD Interlibrary Loan Committee.

Miss Kroll reported that her committee would like eventually to see the International Loan Code *(International Lending: Principles and Guidelines for Procedure (1978)* published and distributed along with the *National Code* and *Model Code.* All three codes would be printed in one publication for easier access and comparison.

The question of updating the *Interlibrary Loan Procedure Manual* was deferred, after discussion, to the next board meeting. [*William T. Rains*]

Library and Information Technology Association

Information Science and Automation Section Discussion Group on On-Line Catalogs

Bennett Price of the University of California Division of Library Automation moderated this program on different aspects of the development of on-line catalogs. The first speaker, Theodore Hines of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, described his work in creating the Children's Media Data Base. Using the Brodart Foundation's book *The Elementary School Library Collection* as a starting point, the data base includes full-text annotations and additional subject headings for each record and contains about 12,000 titles. Mr. Hines discussed the issues and priorities in collection development, cataloging, and subject access that affect the growth and distribution of on-line catalogs for children's literature.

Sarah Pritchard of the Library of Congress spoke about the SCORPIO system, part of LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System). She outlined the files and access points provided in SCORPIO and described the terminal set-up and instructional methods available for public users. A user survey conducted last year revealed an overall positive reaction to SCORPIO and very few people found it difficult to use.

The final talk was given by Bennett Price, who presented aspects of the "user-friendly interface" and considerations for planning hardware for public on-line catalogs. In selecting a terminal such features as keyboard layout, physical location, character sets, and function keys should be examined for maximum ease of use. Other elements of the interface between the user and the computer include being able to integrate existing hardware and having a back-up system during periods of down time.

[*Sarah Pritchard*]

MARC Users Discussion Group

The chair of the discussion group, William Matthews of NCLIS, introduced five discussion leaders, each of whom concentrated on a specific type of material as reflected in existing, changing, or developing MARC formats, at the group's June 29 meeting.

Dick Boss, a consultant associated with Information Systems Consulting Incorporated (ISCI), reported on a study sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries aimed at improving bibliographic access to monographs on microfilms. The study is currently at the halfway point (a report on the third phase of the study scheduled for publication at the end of July will be available from ISCI) and has involved contacts with 37 microform publishers, four major North American utilities, numerous research libraries, and other users. At the time the study was begun, the Library of Congress was involved in preparing proposals for the addition/modification of elements to cover microforms within existing MARC formats rather than developing an entirely new format. These proposals were disseminated widely, and generally were accepted. Criticism of the proposed changes came mostly from persons concerned with the underlying principles of cataloging for microforms as prescribed by AACR 2 rather than the specific format changes. Many felt that the additions to the MARC format might delay changing AACR 2. Since it is unlikely that any cataloging change to AACR 2 can be brought about before the 1981 implementation date, however, it was agreed that format change to accommodate a possibly tentative cataloging policy was desirable as opposed to no accommodation. Currently, Mr. Boss is actively encouraging conversations between the major microform publishers and the networks with the hope that an agreement can be reached whereby networks will underwrite cataloging of microforms into their data bases by the microform publishers, and that then this information could be made available to all network users.

Sue Dodd from the University of North Carolina

reported on the evolving MARC format for machine-readable data files. The format is still in its early stages, as is the bibliographic control of these items; that is, the growth of technology and the files that have resulted have far surpassed the bibliographic control of these files. Cataloging rules covering machine-readable files, which include software, text, and numeric files, first appeared in Chapter 9 of AACR 2 in 1978, and that was subsequent to meetings held twice a year on the topic for a period of five years by a subcommittee of ALA. Also in 1978, a conference was convened on the cataloging of machine-readable data files at Airlie House. The outcome of the conference was not a set of cataloging rules, but a plan of action for promoting cataloging of machine-readable data files: (1) AACR 2 cataloging rules should be tested on machine-readable data files; (2) the Library of Congress should be urged to design a MARC format to handle machine-readable data files; and (3) products and services that could be derived from a coordinated program of cataloging, at multiple levels of detail, should be defined. Currently, efforts are being expended to list where machine-readable data files are being cataloged, and Lenore Maruyama of the Network Development Office of the Library of Congress, with the assistance of a working group of outside experts, is compiling a MARC format that may be used to handle the cataloging data provided for machine-readable data files.

Sandra Paul of SKP Associates brought the group up to date on the activities of the Books Industry Systems Advisory Committee (BISAC), whose mission is to provide leadership in improving the delivery of published materials to end users by encouraging the use of the ISBN. The first effort of the committee was to promote the use of a standard ordering form. Now in a second version, the form is used by over 70 publishing houses, Baker & Taylor, and Brodart. A format for machine-readable codes has been developed and tested by Baker & Taylor and Prentice Hall as a means for communicating ordering information in an automated mode. BISAC has also been active in investigating a machine-readable format for title updating that would allow communication of changes of list prices, print status, and so on, for entries in publishers' catalogs (this would not be a format to communicate complete bibliographic data), and is currently looking into the development of a machine-readable format for invoices. When first created, the order format was referred to ANSI Z39 for review; never formally adopted or rejected, ANSI Z39 noted that the fixed field approach incorporated into the format did not seem appropriate in the library field.

Sandra Paul also reported that the Standard Address Number (SAN) was approved by ANSI last December and is being administered by Bowker. It is a unique identification code for each address of each organization in or served by the book industry for order-related transactions. Eventually, it is anticipated that a SAN will be assigned to every organization involved in the buying/selling of books. When questioned about the status of a Standard Library Identification Number (SLIN), she noted that a draft standard for the SLIN was not approved by the members of ANSI Z39, and that there is a research effort under way to determine needs for a library identification number that will not be satisfied by the use of a Standard Address Number.

Marie Griffin, Institute of Jazz Studies of Rutgers University, discussed the beginnings and continuing development of *Music: A MARC Format.* When first drafted, the original format included only music scores. After a thorough reworking, the format was extended to cover sound recordings. The format was developed by Lenore Maruyama, then of the MARC Development Office of the Library of Congress, with the assistance of the Music Library Association Automation Committee chaired by Garrett Bowles. The cataloging rules for music materials often require the establishment of a uniform title as a key access point, which is particularly important for sound recordings. The first sound recording was created in 1890, with the first distribution of this medium occurring in 1902; subsequently, the first recording at 33⅓ rpm was pressed in 1944. In response to the increasing dissemination and use of this medium, cataloging rules for sound recordings were revised as of an amended Chapter 14 of AACR 2 in 1976; these revisions were incorporated into the MARC format for music as well. Additionally, with the introduction of AACR 2, cataloging changes incorporated into the rules have also been incorporated into the MARC format for music. Actual use of the format is currently under way at OCLC. Changes in the AACR 2 cataloging rules which have an impact on the format include the following:

(1) The label name and issue information will be included in a note rather than as part of the publisher/distributor area. In the MARC format, this data will be carried in a 028 field as of AACR 2.

(2) The authoritative statement of portions of a uniform title will be reversed, for example, "Works piano" will be changed to "Piano, works."

(3) Increased importance is given to denoting the relationship of a person to a work, particularly for performers and composers. In the MARC format, separate fields for added entries for personal names of performers and corporate name of performing groups (705 and 715 fields) are being dropped;

instead, the nature of the relationship will be able to be specified in a coded form in a new relator code subfield ($4).

(4) The importance of place and date of performers is recognized. In the MARC format this data may be carried in a natural language note (518 field) and in a coded field (033 field).

(5) Additional information is given as to the physical details of sound recordings. In the MARC format, coded representation of these details is given in a 007 field.

(6) Finally, there is the recognition that extensive notes should be provided for music materials.

Betsy Mangan, Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, discussed the continuing development of *Maps: A MARC Format.* Begun in the fall of 1967 through the aid of a CLR grant, the original format was developed in line with MARC I. With the adoption of MARC II in 1968, the maps format was adjusted accordingly. During 1968, 100 test records were prepared, and in 1969, full MARC cataloging and input was begun, including materials for non-roman languages which were input in a transliterated form. Based on a 1971 user survey which suggested that 40 percent of the 180 sample population would be interested in magnetic tapes, a tape distribution service was begun in 1973. This service, however, now incorporates all data input since 1968.

In 1978, reversed geographic headings were introduced to the format in order to allow topical subject headings divided geographically to be accessed through the geographic heading. The impact of AACR 2 cataloging on the maps format is twofold: (1) choice of entry may still be corporate—a hard fought battle, but it was concluded that a map is often a good example of true corporate authorship; and (2) the mathematical data area was established—formerly a portion of the information in this area was given in a note. In the MARC format, two new fields will be used, a 255 field for the data in a natural language form and a 034 field for the data in coded form. The Geography and Map Division is also actively engaged in a geographic cutter project whereby a code based on the Library of Congress "G" Classification schedule may be used in any of the formats (052 field) to pinpoint the geographic aspect of an item to a level of detail not currently available in the geographic area (043 field). To date, the Geography and Map Division has input 64,000 map records, all of which are available through OCLC and RLIN.

[*Mary Kay Daniels Ganning*]

Miscellaneous Meetings

LC Cooperative Cataloging Projects

A progress report on the status of the Library of Congress cooperative cataloging projects was given at an informal gathering on June 29. Those attending included representatives of current and prospective cooperating libraries, the major utilities, the Federal Library Committee, various Library of Congress staff members, and others.

The current projects include arrangements with GPO, Texas State Library, University of Wisconsin at Madison, Northwestern University, University of Texas at Austin, Minnesota Historical Society, Princeton University, and University of California, Berkeley. As of the end of May, more than 15,300 name authority records had been added to the Library of Congress automated data base. This information is available to the library community in the form of MARC tapes or in the microfiche version which is cumulated quarterly.

Prospective cooperating libraries include the following: University of Michigan, Yale University, New York State Library, Montana State Library, and the State Library of Ohio. It is anticipated that these additional projects will be operational by 1981.

A brief report was given by Lucia Rather, director for cataloging, Library of Congress, who addressed the general topic of the future of name authority cooperation in the context of a national authority file service.

The remainder of time was devoted to a free exchange of ideas among those present on the general theme of cooperation and a comparison of individual experiences under the current programs. A substantial number of Library of Congress staff representing several operations were available to answer questions.

[*Suzanne L. Liggett*]

American Library Delegation to China

Three high officers of ALA presented a report on the September 1979 trip of the American Delegation of Librarians to China at a June 29 session cosponsored by the International Relations Round Table (IRRT) and the Asian and African Section (AAS) of the Association of College and Research Libraries. With Yen-Tsai Feng, chair of AAS, presiding, the proceedings began with the introduction of Shi Guoheng, director of the Qinghau University Library, Beijing, who felicitously happened to be present in the audience as the head of the Delegation of Chinese University Librarians to the United States. (After attending the ALA Annual Conference, the Chinese delegation was scheduled to visit academic and research libraries in Washington, D.C.;

Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and the San Francisco Bay area.)

In her opening report, Peggy Sullivan, vice president and president-elect of ALA, provided an overview of the long-planned visit which had been organized by the Library of Congress. She observed that four organizations—the Library of Congress, ALA, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Association for Asian Studies—had supplied three representatives each as members of the delegation; that during the three-week trip some 18 academic, government, research, public, and school libraries had been visited in five cities, and that overwhelmingly favorable impressions had been brought back by the American delegation. (For a previous report, see the November 30, 1979, issue of the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin.*)

Russell Shank, the immediate past president of ALA, provided details of visits especially to the Fudan University Library in Shanghai, aided by slides prepared from an album of photographs taken during the call on that library and subsequently presented to the delegation. He noted that library automation, a premier subject throughout China, was being vigorously studied under the slogan of the "Four Modernizations"—of Science and Technology (including libraries and information facilities), of Agriculture, of Industry, and of Defense.

Alice Ihrig, a member of ALA Council, and the third panelist, provided armchair travelers to China with a delightful illustrated presentation, showing glimpses of China and Chinese libraries through a selection of slides from hundreds of transparencies she had taken during the trip, which, starting from Beijing, had proceeded to Xian, Shanghai, and Nanjing, and had ended in Guangzhou (Canton).

Professor Shi and members of his delegation were among the honored guests at the IRRT reception for international visitors, held at the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center on the evening of June 30, with Donald F. Jay, chair of IRRT, serving as host. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

Chinese-American Librarians Association

The Chinese-American Librarians Association (CALA) held its eighth annual meeting on Monday, June 30, in conjunction with the ALA Annual Conference. The morning session, held at Confucius Plaza in Chinatown, included a program on current issues in descriptive cataloging. Ben Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, spoke on the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* and Beatrice Ohta, head, Chinese/Korean Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, spoke on Chinese romanization. Serving as respondents to these two presentations were Bessie Hahn, assistant director for reader services, Johns Hopkins University Library, and David Liu, director, Pharr (Tex.) Memorial Library.

Mr. Tucker summarized the Library's positive view of AACR 2, emphasizing how decisions on implementations of these rules are made and how the resulting information is disseminated. He also called attention to the tension between the two ways to which AACR 2 is referred: "second edition" vs. "new code," and offered a resolution of the matter in terms of the significant and insignificant differences between AACR 1 and AACR 2. Bessie Hahn responded on behalf of a library's reader services and offered an entirely negative view of AACR 2. Beatrice Ohta discussed Chinese romanization from the point of view of the controversy between proponents of the Wade-Giles and the pinyin systems. She gave the reasons for the Library's original position in favor of pinyin and then related how the pro-Wade-Giles campaign mounted by the largest Chinese collections in research libraries had finally won the day. David Liu responded with an impassioned statement in favor of pinyin and explained why he felt the opinion of large research libraries should have been considered secondary in this case. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

Dewey Decimal Classification Edition 19

On Monday afternoon in the Library of Congress suite, there was a special session on the 19th edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification.* Numbers from the 19th edition, which was published last year, have appeared on LC cards since November. Benjamin A. Custer, retired editor of editions 17 through 19, joined the current editor, John P. Comaromi; the assistant chief of the Decimal Classification Division, Melba Adams; and classifiers Julianne Beall and Gregory New in discussing Dewey application with 10 ALA members. Since the 10 all arrived at virtually the same time, the discussion had almost a seminar format.

The lead question concerned the history of the appearance of Dewey numbers on LC cards, and Mr. Custer told of the ups and downs of the service since it began in 1930.

Among the participants was Liz Dickinson of the Racism and Sexism subcommittee of the RTSD CCS Subject Analysis Committee. She expressed her satisfaction that a dialogue has been established with Dewey on classification problems.

It was reported that the Subject Analysis Committee had discussed the idea that two or more "phoenixes" (complete revisions of numbers for certain fast developing disciplines) strung out in the interval between editions would be easier for most libraries to

accommodate than the "double whammy" changes with the appearance of new editions every eight to ten years. It was pointed out that revisions between editions would create indexing complications and would involve "ripple effects" where changes in one discipline mandated changes in related disciplines. [*Gregory New*]

IRC Advisory Committee on Liaison With Japanese Libraries

This committee met on Tuesday morning, July 1. The chair, Allen Veaner, university librarian, University of California, Santa Barbara, summarized the present status of the proposed fourth Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education which would be held in the United States in conjunction with a future Annual Conference of the American Library Association. The committee agreed that the binational conference should be designed to bring together a small group of technical experts from each side to exchange information on library architecture, the technology of preserving library materials, and computerized bibliographic networks. The committee also suggested possible sources of grants to fund the conference and recommended further consultation with Japanese counterparts concerning the date and the site of the conference. [*Hisao Matsumoto*]

OLSD Advisory Committee
Minority Concerns Subcommittee

This subcommittee of the Office of Library Service of the Disadvantaged (OLSD), met on the morning of June 29 with C. Michael Diadato presiding. The first order of business was approval of the scheduled times for meetings at the 1981 ALA Annual Conference.

The June 29 session was devoted primarily to the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (APALA), a new organization that was seeking OLSD's assistance in becoming an official organ of ALA. Several members of the predecessor to APALA, ALA's Asian American Librarians Association, met before the Annual Conference for the purpose of drafting a proposed constitution and bylaws. This draft was presented to the members present for comment and subsequent adoption. It was then agreed to review the constitution article by article and that a small group be appointed to take the comments from the members under advisement in order to report back to the membership concerning recommendations for ratification at the session scheduled for July 1.

To assist the members of APALA in their consideration of their proposed organization and its constitution, Mr. Diadato and Jean Coleman, director of OLSD, presented a synopsis of other ethnic units affiliated with ALA. Jean Coleman iterated that a standing committee of Council, to be formed from all the various ethnic organs with the purpose of addressing itself to the concerns of the groups involved, would be the strongest and most effective link among such groups. If APALA members could organize themselves into a viable group during this conference they could then contribute to the formation of such a standing committee. [*Beacher Wiggins*]

Program on Library and Archival Education

"Archival Education for Librarians—Library Education for Archivists" was the topic of a session on Sunday, June 29, sponsored by the Society of American Archivists/ALA Archives-Library Relationships Joint Committee and cosponsored by ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section and Library Education Committee. The meeting was chaired by Evert Volkerz, Department of Special Collections, State University of New York, Stony Brook.

Francis X. Blouin, Jr., of Bentley Historical Library and School of Library Science, University of Michigan, spoke on the need for archival education for librarians, emphasizing the differences in functions between archival repositories and traditional libraries, explaining how different methods must be used for different kinds of material, and concluding that librarians and archivists could profit by learning from each other.

Nancy E. Peace of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College, emphasized the archivist's need for professional education that would include standard technical principles taught in library schools, particularly formal training in reference service and bibliographic description and control, familiarity with a computerized data base, knowledge of government documents, and management skills.

The two commentators, Trudy H. Peterson of the National Archives and Records Service and Annette Phinazee of the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, both called attention to the increased length of time involved in adding more subject matter to library and archival education. The former focused on the importance of understanding the needs of those being educated and that there should be greater cooperation between librarians and archivists. Annette Phinazee pointed out that there were still many basic unresolved questions regarding both library and archival education. For example, how much should be learned in school and how much on the job? How much subject education is needed? What courses should be required? Should library schools be involved in continuing education for librarians as well as for archivists? [*Harriet Ostroff*]

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